

Worship Success

Business Gives
No Chance
for Religion

By REV. MADISON C. PETERS



I AM an admirer of success. But I find myself at variance with some in the conception of success itself. One of the worst features of our age is the worship of success by itself and apart from the means by which it has been attained. To be successful is enough, no matter what has gone before. A man is measured according to his success in things material. Some of you feel this bitterly, and you have reason to feel it, for it is a cruel principle.

There is a success that is not worth the having and there is a failure that is more to be desired than success.

We find that the word "success" is used only once in the Bible:

"Be strong and of good courage; this book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth, but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do all that is written therein: for then shalt thou have good success."

These conditions laid down for Joshua are binding still; an inflexible purpose at all hazards to obey the will of God and to do the right regardless of consequences has been the real secret to the best success in life. Business itself gives no chance for getting religion, but abundant opportunity to exercise it. A business man was accosted by a newsboy, "Don't you want to gimme a dime and set me up in business?" He related how a streak of bad luck had left him strapped, and how many papers he could buy for a dime and what his profits would be. The man gave him a quarter. The boy said: "Shake for luck." Now I call that bringing religion into business.

You will need religion not only for others but for yourself. If you are an employee it will enable you to maintain good cheer under discouragement and work towards your ideal in spite of a headache. If you are an employer you will give a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. It is more important that good wages should be paid than that an office prayer meeting should be established. The business into which you cannot carry your religion you would better get out of.

I have very little faith in the religious employer who lives in a palace, while those who work for him live in shanties. I know men whose tables bend and groan with luxuries, while their workmen have to be content with ten-cent meals. The hard-headed man of business need not be hard-hearted. Un-Christian competition absolves none from the duty of Christ-like living.

Other things being equal, the man who enters business life thoroughly imbued with the purpose ever to act under his eye and gladdened with the joys and hopes which religion inspires, has immense advantages, even as regards his worldly prospects, over the man who throws conscience to the winds.

"The righteous shall hold on to the way and stronger."

France leads all the world in thrift.

My wife and I and our little five-year-old girl were to stay almost a year in Europe, so at Nice I hired a young French woman who was willing to act both as nurse and maid. Her English was excellent, as she had spent some years in the United States, and she spoke Italian as well as her native tongue. Her ability along practical lines, such as embroidery and needlework, was equal to her linguistic cleverness, and long before we parted with her she had that little North Carolina tot talking French with the best Parisian accent.

But it was her knack of saving money that opened my eyes and brought a realization of the tremendous deficiency of the wage-earning class of my own country.

The pay of this young woman, as fixed by herself, was 80 francs a month, or \$16 in our money.

Of course all her traveling expenses were paid and from time to time she was given small sums in recognition of her faithfulness and skill.

Well, at the end of ten months, when the time came for us to return home and settlement was made with the nurse, how much money do you suppose I paid her? Just 800 francs.

Not a dollar of her pay had she drawn in all that time, and so I just added 200 more francs to express my appreciation of a young woman who could be that provident.

The counterpart of that French girl hardly exists in the United States, but if we had plenty of her kind the nation would be in far more fortunate fix.

Good Reason For Many Small Things

By WILLIAM E. MOONEY
Chicago

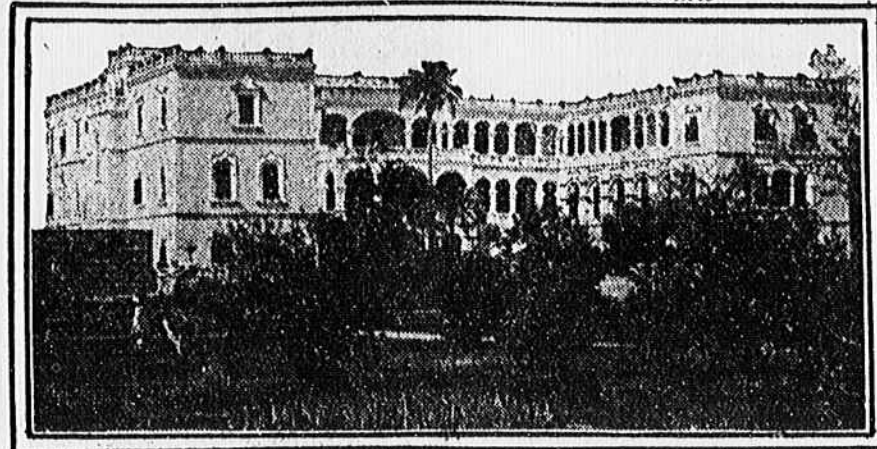
It has often been said that "technicalities are the safeguard of the law," and so much has been heard about technicalities in these so-called bribery cases that it might be well to explain some of the reasons for technicalities.

In all criminal cases the accused has the right by constitution to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. The indictment must set forth the offense with clearness and all necessary certainty; and every ingredient of which the offense is composed must be accurately and clearly stated. It is the privilege of the accused

to raise any question as to the validity of the indictment and it is the duty of his counsel to prevent his being tried on an invalid indictment, and from taking up the time of the court with a sham case. If a crime has been committed and the indictment upon that crime states no crime it is the fault of the state's attorney, the representative of the people, as he has clear knowledge of what the indictment must contain. Where a crime has not been alleged the quashing of the indictment is but the vindication of that fundamental principle of a republic that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. To convict a man for an act which by the record of the court does not constitute a crime would be the act of despotism.

Sometimes it may seem that delay is given by such procedure, but the accused has the right to be heard on any objections or defenses he may have. Is it not better to delay a matter a little while to find the truth than to go swiftly ahead on the wings of falsehood?

KHARTOUM, THE GARDEN CITY OF AFRICA



PALACE OF THE SIRDAR, KHARTOUM

SOME day Khartoum will be the garden city of Africa. It has been laid out with that view. The immensely wide streets are bordered by small trees which make the hot, dusty expanses of roadway seem dustier and hotter by mocking the wayfarer, as if a thirsty man should have a thimbleful of water offered to him. But growth is rapid here. Before many years are past these saplings will spread their leafy wings wide, and everywhere one will walk beneath a cool canopy of whispering leaves.

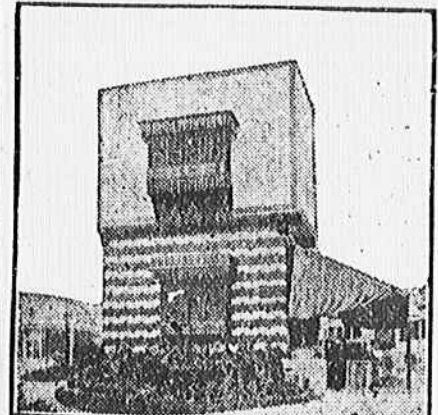
At present nobody walks. The first morning I was here I made a great mistake. I went out for a stroll round to get an idea of the town. Frankly I thought it was a detestable place. "There is about enough here," I said, "to make a decent-sized village, and they have spread it over an area big enough for the site of a city." It was very hot. It was also windy. Dust lay thick all over except in the very middle of the road. I saw no white people about. I came back to the hotel sticky and tired and in a bad temper.

But after a cool drink in a long chair on the balcony looking over the river and over the great stretch of desert bounded by fascinating far-off hills, I reflected and began to understand. In this dry atmosphere thirst becomes a habit, and it is necessary to drink often of lime juice or lemonade. As I cooled off I became more reasonable. I noticed the gathering of donkeys and of rickshaws drawn by small ponies near the gate of the hotel on the river's edge. Everybody who went out took one or the other. Since then I have done likewise, and I have no further complaints. There is one walk, and a very pleasant one, left-handed along the river toward the point where the Blue and White Niles meet.

Let us line up at Pickens, and money is a secondary question. The main thing is how to slow up the hundred millions per year specified by Mr. Hill as necessary for this purpose is none too much. The inhabitants of your Western and Southern states, your people in general, must understand that this capital cannot be obtained in their own communities.

"Texas and Oklahoma have no money to spare for railroad building. They want it all for their own local business. Even the East cannot find all the money required. This money, in large measure, must, for a long time to come, be raised abroad; and the investors of other lines will not be willing to subscribe it so long as there is a continuance of the harassing conditions which tend to impair the revenues of your railways, to hamper their administration and to retard their development. If the railways of the United States could reach a time when state legislators ceased from troubling and state commissions were at rest, it would, in my thinking, be good for the railways and still better for the citizens of the United States."

"Some day," they said to themselves, these far-sighted Englishmen and



Egyptian Cafe.

Scotsmen and Irishmen, not forgetting Welshmen, "some day this vast country will, instead of being mostly desert, be covered with wheat fields and cotton fields. Work and water will turn the barren sand into one of the great producing countries of the world. In that day Khartoum will no longer be the head place of a province which is still looked upon as the Cinderella of the British empire and treated accordingly."

"It will be the capital of a rich and powerful dominion. Whether it will be fitted to play this important part in the world drama, and set an example to other capitals, depends upon us," said these Britons, filled with a great hope and pride; and they mapped out the place accordingly.

Even in the native town away back from the river there is order and design. Passing through the vast open space of Abbas square, which will in time rank as one of the finest in the

world, you come to the markets, rows and rows of straw huts with a man or a woman squatting in each, ready to chatter interminably for the eggs or tomatoes or the chickens or the green stuff spread on the ground outside. As you wander through, look along every street of low mud houses and you will see it stretching away dead straight to where the town ends on the desert. For a complete contrast go over to Omdurman. Eleven years ago this was still the Dervish capital, the residence of the false prophet who made his power felt over nearly half Africa. It was a slave-trading center, a vast prison, where every man felt himself a captive and knew that a turn of Fortune's wheel might at any time number him among the victims who were hanged on high gallows in the market place every Friday to strike the Khalifa's terror home to every heart. It was also a vast harem where women raided from many tribes were herded together to give the fanatical Baggara a foretaste of their bestial Paradise.

Eleven years ago it was death or captivity almost worse than death for



Water Carriers.

any white man found in the Khalifa's sphere of murder, robbery and rapine. Today you step into a steam tramway car in Khartoum, which takes you to a steam ferry; and from that again you board another car and are set down in the heart of this once-terrible Omdurman. Even in what is still a completely native rabbit warren of a city there are signs of the tidying-up process on every side. "Police Post" you see written up at frequent intervals. "Government School," "C. M. S. Dispensary," the placard of an English fire insurance office on a storehouse, the tall, spindle-shanked, but eminently soldierly Soudanese sentries at the barracks, the numbered armlets which the donkey boys must wear—all tell the same story, not of "civilization," but of straightening out. Whether in its crowded, narrow, awning-hung bazaars, where you greedily seek a little shade from the burning sun, or down by the river, where the export trade in gum and grain is busy, Omdurman seems to be still heaving a sigh of relief. The people are cheerful, but there is a shade of apprehension in their faces yet. And here, far more than in Khartoum, with its English gardens and English faces, you realize why.

H. HAMILTON FYFE.

Weights and Measures.

London has what New York has not, namely, cheap and easy access to authoritative standards of weights and measures. At the Royal observatory of Greenwich these standards are fixed on the outside walls, so that any shopkeeper or householder or other doubting Thomas can go at any time and get information and an easy conscience without waiting for inspectors or red tape unrollers. The various lengths are decided at Greenwich by passing the measure to be tested between raised points in metal plates. There is a pound balance there by which any weight may be verified. In Trafalgar square there are standards of 100 feet and one chain (60 feet) on brass plates, with accurate subdivisions. These brass plates are set in the granite steps on the north side of the square. There are other sets of standards in Old Palace yard. New York might have them outside the city hall and in the public squares here and there.

And Yet He Lived.

"Spotted fever" received some queer treatment in John Wesley's day, according to Wesley's Journal of September, 1746. A man named John Trembath had the fever and Wesley wrote: "It was the second relapse into the spotted fever, in the height of which they gave him sack, cold milk and apples, plums, as much as he could swallow. I can see no way to account for his recovery, but that he had not yet finished his work."

AN ENGLISH AUTHORITY.

W. M. Ackworth Compares Railways of the United States With Those of Europe.

New York.—Mr. W. M. Ackworth, whose rank in England as an authority on railway economics compares with that of President Hadley of Yale university in the United States, and who from time to time inspects American railways in the interests of English investors, has recently returned to England after a two-months' inspection of the railways of the United States. Just before sailing for England, Mr. Ackworth, in commenting on the present status of railways in the United States, said, in part:

"I have been somewhat surprised to see the space that has been given in your newspapers to the criticisms of the efficiency of your railways. It has been my opinion that in actual economy of operation the railways of the United States are first in the world. In the number of tons per car, cars per train; in the fullest utilization of locomotives; in the obtaining of the greatest measure of result for each unit of expenditure, they are not equalled by the railways of any other nation. When the Greek commanders after the battle of Salamis voted who should receive the prize for valor each put his own name first, but all but the name of Themistocles second. And Themistocles received the prize. So, too, though German, French and English railway men would, I dare say, all put their own railways first in efficiency, they would all, I am sure, put yours second, and on the voting of the experts your railways would come out first."

"But, further, your nation, as a whole, is not in other matters pre-eminently efficient. No one would say that your farmers were more efficient than those of France and England, or that your government is more efficient than the government of Prussia. Your railways have reached a higher standard in international comparison than your fathers or your government, and under greater difficulties, for in England and on the continent employment with a railway company is a prize and a man hopes to remain in the service of the same company throughout his life. He is, therefore, obviously more amenable to discipline than the shifting and often even foreign force employed on your railways."

"The investors of Europe and even your own Wall street, seem hardly able to grasp the enormous amount of money that must be spent upon railroads to keep pace with your ever-growing traffic. If your traffic doubles every ten years, as it substantially does, you will need not perhaps to double your facilities every ten years, but to increase them at least by 50 per cent. The eleven hundred millions per year specified by Mr. Hill as necessary for this purpose is none too much. The inhabitants of your Western and Southern states, your people in general, must understand that this capital cannot be obtained in their own communities."

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THE COMING OF THE WEEVIL

Central of Georgia Railway Issues a Valuable Pamphlet.

Atlanta.—Nearly all of the territory now infested by the boll weevil experienced a reduction of about fifty per cent. in the cotton crop for the first two or three years after its arrival. In fact, such a reduction was inevitable at first, for it was not understood that the methods of cotton cultivation then in use provided perfect conditions for the propagation of the insect. Such is not the case at present, however. As a result of long experiment the United States agricultural department and the agricultural departments of the states infested by the boll weevil, have found that by the use of new methods, which not only produce conditions unfavorable to the insect, but generally increase the yield of cotton, it is possible to grow cotton successfully where the weevil is present.

With a view to saving the cotton along its lines from unnecessary loss, the immigration department of the Central of Georgia railway has prepared, and is now distributing in that portion of South Alabama which will be affected by the weevil with the next year or two, an illustrated pamphlet entitled "What to Do When the Cotton Boll Weevil Reaches South Alabama." This outlines briefly but clearly the new methods of cotton cultivation, which have been tested and proven in weevil-infested territory, and which, if carefully followed, will prevent the greater part of the loss which would ordinarily occur. It is the intention to re-issue this pamphlet from time to time, for distribution in other territory in Alabama and Georgia, a couple of years before the arrival of the weevil, and such practical service will surely be appreciated by the patrons of the road.

To Incline Toward Mercy.

Jim had been far from a good boy during the day and toward nightfall he realized the fact fully. Being well acquainted with the workings of family discipline, he essayed a little diplomacy.

"Shall you tell father about me?" he inquired of his mother.

"Certainly I shall tell him," responded his mother, with sorrowful firmness.

"Shall you tell him before dinner or after dinner?" asked the culprit.

"After dinner," was the announcement.

"Mother," and Jim gave a wiggle of anticipation, "couldn't you have a blueberry pudding for his dessert? Couldn't you do that much for me, mother?"—Youth's Companion.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE will cure any possible case of DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, and the like among horses of all ages, and prevents all others in the same stable from having the disease. Also cures chicken cholera, and dog distemper. Any good druggist can supply you, or send to Mrs. 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Free book, Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

All Over.

The Tiger—What's the matter with the giraffe? He doesn't look well.

The Lion—No, he says he feels sick all over.

The Tiger—Has a sore throat, I suppose.

For HEADACHE—HICKS' CAPSIDINE Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capsidine will relieve you its liquid, pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c., and 50 cents at drug stores.

The chap who gets a free ride in a patrol wagon isn't carried away with enthusiasm.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

How a married man doesn't enjoy listening to one side of a spoony telephone conversation.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Every man is a comer until he reaches a certain age—then he's a goer.



CURED A BAD SPAVIN.

Mr. B. H. Ivey, Marion, N. C., writes: "My horse had a very bad case of spavin and nothing did any good until I tried your Mexican Mustang Liniment. I rubbed the spavin frequently and plentifully with the liniment and soon saw an improvement. In this treatment I poured my palm full of liniment and then rubbed it on the spavin until nearly dry. I did this three or four times a day and my horse was completely cured. It is sure to cure if properly used."

A spavin is a serious ailment and needs a powerful remedy. The above letter proves Mexican Mustang Liniment cures even bad cases and does it thoroughly, too. 25c. 50c. \$1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores.

Hunt's Cure

Is GUARANTEED to stop and permanently cure that terrible itching. It is compounded for that purpose and your money will be promptly refunded WITHOUT QUESTION if Hunt's Cure fails to cure Itch, Eczema, Tetter, Ring Worm or any other Skin Disease. 50c at your druggist's, or by mail direct if he hasn't it. Manufactured only by A. B. RICHARDS MEDICINE CO., Sherman, Texas

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WANTED Men to learn Barber Trade in six to eight weeks. Tuition, with set of tools, \$38. Tuition with partial set of tools, \$20. If interested in the Barber Trade, write Southern Barber College, 131 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.



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A LIQUID REMEDY FOR CHILDREN'S ILLS Makes Teething Easy

RECOMMENDED FOR Constipation, Diarrhea, Convulsions, Colic, Sour Stomach, etc. It cures the most distressing ailments of infants and children. It is a natural sleep-inducer and produces a healthy sleep. Baby Ease is sold in 25c and 50c bottles. Manufactured by BABY EASE CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA